

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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September 22nd, 1911. Temperature 10° a.m. 82, 4 p.m. 88; Humidity...70, 71.

September 22nd, 1910. Temperature 10° a.m. 88, 4 p.m. 89; Humidity...78, 71.

No. 8585

號二初月八年三統宣

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1911. 大拜禮

號三十月九年九港香

850 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 10 CENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

LIBERALS HEAVILY DEFEATED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that at ten o'clock in the evening 120 Conservatives and 70 Liberals had been elected out of a total of 221.

The Hon. William Templeman, Minister for Inland Revenue and Mines, has been defeated.

UNEXPECTED LANDSLIDE.

The early returns indicated that the Government would have a bare majority and the actual landslide was unexpected.

OPPOSITION GAINS.

The Opposition secured heavy gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and won six seats at Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stronghold.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIA- TIONS.

The Hon. William S. Fielding, Minister for Finance, and the Hon. William Paterson, who negotiated with Mr. Taft and his advisers in regard to reciprocity, both lost their seats.

MR. TAFT DISAPPOINTED.

Telegrams from Kalamazoo state that President Taft received the election returns while at a banquet.

The President refused to say more than "I am greatly disappointed."

ANOTHER VERSION.

Durban, Sept. 22, 9.50 a.m.
According to other telegrams from Kalamazoo President Taft, upon learning of the Canadian Government's defeat, said: "I am greatly disappointed. I had hoped the Reciprocity Agreement would pass and prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain and if Canada

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

EARLIER ASPECTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1.40 p.m.
The returns at nine o'clock in the evening indicated that the Government was defeated and Reciprocity rejected.
The Conservatives had then a net gain of twenty-nine.

DEFEATED MINISTERS.

The Ministers who were defeated were:—
Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister for Finance.
Hon. W. Paterson, Minister for Customs.
Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister for Railways.
Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister for Agriculture.
Sir Fred W. Borden, Minister for Militia.
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King, Minister for Labour.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C., Leader of the Opposition, has been elected.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa reports that the Conservatives' majority is forty-nine, the biggest majority won by any party since 1878.

A SHATTERED CABINET.

Eight members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry were defeated.

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

Durban, Sept. 22, 9.50 a.m.
Telegrams from Battle Creek, Michigan, state that President Taft in a speech in the afternoon reiterated that Reciprocity was simply a trade pact by virtue of which annexation did not even become a remote possibility.

The President said that he favoured the abolition of the Customs Houses on the frontier

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

and absolute free trade with the Dominion as a substitute.

THE SWEEPING VICTORY.

Bombay, Sept. 23, 12.50 a.m.
The completeness of the victory of the Conservatives in the Canadian elections came as a general surprise.

The Liberals lost over forty seats.

WINNIPEG GOES CONSER- VATIVE.

The Conservatives have carried Winnipeg.

THE IMPERIAL TIE.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Conservatives, in the course of an interview said, "The people of Canada have answered those who desired to drive Reciprocity through Parliament by means of a temporary majority, when they did not possess a mandate on that policy. Canada is determined that there shall be no parting of the ways. She will continue in the path of Canadian nationhood but she has emphasized the strength of the ties with the Empire."

NO HOSTILITY TO AMERICA.

"There is," Mr. Borden continued, "no spirit of unfriendliness to the United States involved." He concluded, "This is a triumph of the Canadian people rather than that of a political party."

LIBERALS THANKED.

Mr. Borden gratefully acknowledged the valuable and patriotic support of those Liberals who realized that a supreme national issue was above considerations of party.

AMERICAN PRESS CRITICISM.

The American Press of all shades of opinion expresses regret at the results.

The "Tribune" (Republican) thinks that the votes were governed more by prejudice than reason.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The "World" (Democratic) says that the time will come when intelligent Canadians will regard the election as one of the greatest disasters that has ever befallen the Dominion.

The "New York Times" (Democratic) declares that the election is a triumph for reaction and ignorance.

The "New York Herald" remarks that time will vindicate Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and adds, "Canada needs our markets more than we do hers."

ENTHUSIASM IN ENGLAND.

Durban, Sept. 22, 11.45 p.m.

The defeat of reciprocity has been welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm by the Imperialists.

The London Unionist evening newspapers are jubilant.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" at the same time pays a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had rendered great services to Imperialism in circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

The "Westminster Gazette" salutes the fallen leader and finds ground for consolation in the fact that the Canadians voted against reciprocity believing it would weaken the Imperial tie.

A STUPID INSULT.

Durban, Sept. 23, 8 a.m.
The "Toronto Globe" (Liberal) says:—"The people of Ontario don't like their neighbours in the South. That is emphatically the decision of the elections. Tens of thousands of Liberals must have joined with the Conservatives to show their objection to having any truck with the Yankees."

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the State Department is of opinion that no effort will be made to repeal the Reciprocity Act, which will be allowed to remain on the Statute Books of the United States in the hope that Canada may change her mind.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KING.

THE VISIT TO INDIA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Sept. 22, 11.25 p.m.
Their Majesties, the King and Queen Mary arrive at Port Said on November 20.

It is understood that while the squadron is coaling the Khedive will visit Their Majesties on board the Medina.

The King and Queen will only land at Malta, and Aden on the outward journey and at Gibraltar when returning.

JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT.

THE INDEMNIFICATION EXPEDIENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Sept. 22, 11.25 p.m.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, having failed in his efforts to induce the promoter of the Johnson-Wells fight to abandon the fight or its reproduction by cinematograph owing to the promoter's demands for indemnification being considered excessive, is sending to Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, a memorial signed by a hundred prominent persons, asking Mr. Churchill to exercise his right to prohibit the fight in the interests of public order and well-being.

A FINANCIER'S OFFER.

Sir Joseph Robinson, Bart, Chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Co., and owner of many gold mines in South Africa, has declared in a newspaper in South Africa that he and his sons would go to the fight. He hopes that the white man will win. If he be beaten Sir Joseph is willing to give £5,000 to any white man who can beat Johnson.

LIANG TUNG-YEN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Bombay, Sept. 23, 7.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna reports that Emperor Francis Joseph has received in audience H.E. Liang Tung-yen, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE EPIDEMIC.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1.40 p.m.
The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen has decided to declare a general strike on all the Irish railways.

The executive said that it had no alternative in view of the unwarrantable conduct of the companies in ignoring the proposal of the Amalgamated Society to discuss a settlement.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

THE STRIKES ENDED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that Senor Canalejas, the Premier of Spain, announced last night that the strikes had everywhere ended.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Sept. 22, 11.25 p.m.
The two Englishmen who were arrested at Emden and who were alleged to have been found to have photographs of Emden harbour in their possession, have been released.

ACCIDENT ON WARSHIP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1.40 p.m.
Eight deaths have resulted from the accident on the French man-of-war Gloire, which occurred through a breech-block blowing out.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SZECHUAN TROUBLE.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 22.
British, French, German and Japanese warships of shallow draught have reached U-chow, but did not proceed further, as the local authorities say that the trouble in Szechuan has already been subdued, and it was desirable therefore that they should not complete their journey to avoid arousing the anxiety and suspicion of the people.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

DEGRADATIONS AD- VOCATED.

Peking, Sept. 22.

The President of the Ministry of Communications has strongly urged Prince Ching to beg the Throne to degrade Wong Yun Mnn, former acting Viceroy of Szechuan, and Chao Erh Tung, the present Viceroy, and to recommend H.E. Tuan Fang as the latter's successor.

SIGNS OF RECURREN- CE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, Sept. 22.

The trouble outside the city of Chongtu is not quite over, and there are indications that the rebels may again become active. The Viceroy has despatched an urgent telegram to the Army Advisory Council stating that the recruits cannot be depended upon and that the soldiers of the garrison are tired out by the fighting. The soldiers on the borders, he adds, are insufficient for protection and hunting down the insurrectionists. The Viceroy requests that they should be reinforced by the troops despatched from the neighbouring provinces.

RIGHT OF WAY.

A PEKING TROUBLE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, Sept. 22.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a strong representation to the Diplomatic Body at Peking demanding the right of traffic in the foreign settlement at Peking.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 22.

The Russian Government has communicated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking seeking to interfere with China carrying out administrative reforms in Mongolia, and demanding that the Chinese troops stationed in Mongolian territory should be withdrawn. If the demand is not complied with, Russia is prepared to increase the strength of her forces stationed in Mongolia and other places.

FIELD MARSHAL LUNG.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, Sept. 22.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy has memorialized the Throne that Admiral Li Chun has not yet completely recovered, and that it is impossible for Field Marshal Lung Chai Kwong to leave Canton for Szechuan, as His Excellency is busily occupied with military affairs in Canton.

Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND 15,000,000
Starting \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2% 16,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS \$11,750,000

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On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Established 1880.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND 18,860,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:
Amoy-Haiou, Newchwang
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Hankow, San Francisco
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Liao-Yang, Tientsin
London, Tokyo
Lyons, Nagasaki

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Gold \$3,250,000
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Gold \$6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & QUENTIN BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "
GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd Sept. 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP—\$1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
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Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

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SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid Up 562,000
Reserve Fund 825,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong,
Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila,
Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore,
Tientsin, Yokohama.

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Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
BANKERS:
Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold
on account of Customers. Letters of
Credit granted on Agents and Corres-
pondents all over the world.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits
as under:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 3 1/2 " " "
F. C. MACDONALD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

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ANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

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A strong British Corporation Registered under
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Insurance in Force \$2,571,451.00
Assets to meet 9,875,930.00
Income for Year 3,565,091.00
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LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
B. W. TAPP, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
Alexandra Building,
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,
C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Laurentis, Esq.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [18]

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

GENTS'
NECKWEAR.

Smartest

Shapes

Newest

Colours

POPULAR PRICES

28, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12 Sept., 1911. [1043]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & RETOUCHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [113]

Intimations



ALL PRODUCTION RECORDS BROKEN FACTORY
WORKING DAY AND NIGHT CONTRACTS LET
FOR EXTENSION OF PLANT. Such is the
tangible evidence of the unparalleled demand for

Visible Models 10 and
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Typewriter.

SIEMSEN & CO.

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1080]

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date
MOTOR,
RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

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SPECTACLES

Are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes
that their value cannot be over-estimated. If
your eyes need glasses they should have the
best you can get.

THAT MEANS

- 1.—Careful and expert examination;
 - 2.—Precision in the making;
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 - 4.—Adjustment to a nicety.
- All of the above we offer you. We invite
comparison with the equipment of any
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amber and other tinted lenses, mounted
in gold, gold-filled, or other metals at lower
cost. Our prices are reasonable. Our
materials and workmanship are guaranteed.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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CIGARETTES

BOUTON ROUGE

\$4.20 per 100

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ENJOY THE LARGEST
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THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE
SAVE TIME AND FUEL
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VERY MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
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WEISMANN, LIMITED.

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CONFECTIONERS
CATERERS
RESTAURANTEURS
14, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [407]

Notices

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SERVANTS!

SERVANTS!

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Servants of all descriptions suitable for all
kinds of work, coolies for Rubber, Coffee,
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For further particulars please apply to
The H.K. Servants' Registration
and Labour Agency,
87, Connaught Road Central,
Y. I. Code. L. K. FAME & Co.,
Tel. Ad. "Fame." Managers.
Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1911. [1370]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY.THE ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the above Society

will be held in the City Hall, of
TUESDAY, the 26th September,
1911, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of
receiving the Annual Report and
Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st August; of electing officers
for the ensuing year, &c.
A. V. MONK,
Act. Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1911. [1390]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech., E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for
construction, Valuer and Assessor for
the purchase, or sale of Steamships or
Launches.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

Notices

PARTICULARS and CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public

Auction Sale to be held on MON-

DAY, the 25th day of September,

1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the

Public Works Department, by Order

of His Excellency the Governor, of One

Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Ping

Shan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for

a term of 25 years, with the option of

renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed

by the Surveyor of His Majesty the

King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
Lot 1, situated in the Tai Ping Shan, in the Colony of Hongkong, and containing an area of 100,000 square feet.	100,000	100,000	2 1/4	14,375

FOUND.

ON 14th September a BROWN

MONKEY, straying at West

Point. Apply to the Inspector of

Police, Central Police Station.

F. W. LYONS,
Captain Superintendent Police
Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1911. [1380]

S.O.A.E.Q.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.
Repair of Boilers and Knees Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boilers Plates and of Broken Pipes.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1198]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE
COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1088]

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TAILORS

1 WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1900. [1370]

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"PERFECTION BREAD"

CRISP AND CRUSTY.

DELIVERIES TO ALL PARTS.

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Tel. No. 909. [1121]

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PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.



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ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

THE "PRINCE OF PILSEN"

KUPPER BEER

THE LONG SHAPED BOTTLE WITH THE

LONGEST REPUTATION.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Sole Importers,

CALDBECK

MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1911. [11]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

What They Think.

China Mail.

The Late I. G.

As he was the only man living
who could successfully urge re-
forms in a country hating reform,
who could conduct negotiations
for the benefit of Western com-
merce without exciting the sus-
picion of the East, the sole agent
with judgment to proceed slowly
enough and skill to advance fast
enough, it was no wonder that the
Inspector General of the Imperial
Maritime Customs became the
most powerful force in the
Orient. With all these and
many other truths that might
be written of the man whose
great work is now ended our grief
and sorrow are appreciably tem-
pered. He has finished his earth-
ly task, but his works will long
survive. As Mr. Morse, whom we
have already quoted, said in refer-
ring to his retirement three years
ago, "His monument is in the
Service he created, and his life-
record is in the history of the
foreign relations of China during
a period of forty years of transi-
tion. Another will sit in his
chair, another will sign as In-
spector General, but in the his-
tory of China there will be but
one 'I. G.'"

Daily Press.

A Saner View.

We are not aware whether this
"squeeze-pidgin" prevails to any
considerable extent in connection
with the great trunk railways the
Government has decided to na-
tionalise; but if there are such
cases it can readily be seen how
anxious such men would be to
thwart and, if possible, defeat
the purpose of the Govern-
ment. So far as the people of
Kwangtung are concerned it
may be said that while they
have been deeply interested in all
that has been happening in Sze-
chuan there does not seem to be
any inclination to emulate the
example of the people in the
Western provinces. This may, to
some extent, be due to the extra-
ordinary vigilance of the Canton
authorities of late, but we may
hope that the people generally in
Canton have come to take a saner
view of the position. In the Canton-
Kowloon railway they are provided
with an eminently useful object
lesson in the value of rapid com-
munications which would prob-
ably never have been provided
if there had been, a few years ago,
the shortsighted opposition to
foreign capital which has prevailed
more recently; and the arrange-
ments which have been made for
the working of this line should go
far to dispel those silly fears of
foreign aggression which the
ultra-patriots and unscrupulous
speculators have deemed it to
their advantage to preach.

South China Morning Post.

Philippines Trade.

Hongkong has a material in-
terest in the well-being, com-
mercially, of the Philippine Islands.
Thus the fact that the trade of
the Philipinae bounded upwards
in 1910 is a matter of concern
to business men in this Colony.
The statistics of foreign com-
merce for the year have just been
issued, and they provide food for
congratulation and much thought.
The exports jumped by nearly
six millions up to \$40,028,403;
the largest figures in the his-
tory of the Islands, though the
advance is due to more
favourable prices being secured
more than to any marked
augmentation of output. Hemp
is still the leading feature in ex-
ports, though it fell considerably
compared with 1909. The copra
trade is improving, and supplied
the greater part of the increase in
the aggregate. Sugar reached the
highest point it has ever attained
since the American occupation, but
this was attributable to the high
prices obtained for the quantity
was the smallest since 1905.
Greatly increased activity was
shown in the cigar-making and
tobacco industry.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

[Copyright.]

(Continued from last Saturday.)

As previously stated, a broker must not allow his personal interests to conflict with his duties as agent; and therefore it is absolutely necessary that he should make full disclosure to his principal of any personal interests which he may possess, as, for instance, the fact that shares which he has been instructed to buy, and proposes to buy on behalf of his principal, belong to a debtor of his own, who intends to pay off the debt out of the purchase money for the shares; or the fact that he anticipates obtaining a benefit of any kind out of the transaction, in addition to the commission, he is to receive from his principal. Should, however, a broker make full disclosure to his principal of the precise nature of his own personal interest in the transaction, and should the principal raise no objection, but desire the matter to be put through, it may be properly carried out. But the disclosure must be complete. It is not sufficient for the broker merely to state that he has an interest, he must state exactly what that interest is. Thus it was held in the House of Lords in the case of *Liquidators of Imperial Mercantile Credit Association v. Coleman & L. R. G. 11. L. 189* that where defendant, a sharebroker, who was also a director of a Company, arranged for the Company to acquire certain shares and debentures in another Company, for the disposal of which shares and debentures he was to receive a large remuneration, he must pay over the whole of that remuneration to the Company of which he was a director, although it was proved that he had, in the first instance, distinctly stated to his fellow-directors that he had a personal interest in the transaction, but the exact nature of that interest he did not, and was not asked to, disclose. This decision was referred to by Sir G. Jessel M. R. in the *Inter-cuse Dunne v. English L. R. 18 Q. 524* in which case that learned Judge stated emphatically "it is not enough for an agent to tell the principal that he is going to have an interest in the purchase. He must tell him all the material facts. He must make a full disclosure."

It has been already stated that it is a general principle that under no circumstances can a broker sell his own shares to, or buy for himself from, his principal. It is undoubtedly the case that he cannot do so, as an agent, but provided he makes the fullest disclosure to his principal of his personal interest in the transaction, there is no objection to its being carried out. In the leading case of *Murphy v. O'Shea (2 J. & Lat. 422)* Lord St. Leonard said: "One thing admits of no dispute; the 'moment it appears that there has been any underhand dealing' by the agent, however 'fair the transaction may be in other respects, from that moment it has no validity in this Court' and with regard to the necessity for full disclosure being made by the agent, the same learned Judge said that the rule as to disclosure 'does not prevent an agent from purchasing from his principal, but only requires that he should deal with him at arm's length, and after a full disclosure of all that he knows with respect to the property.'"

A noteworthy case in which it was held that a sharebroker could not recover from his principal in respect of a contract for the purchase of shares, which formed part of a parcel of shares bought by the broker for himself, is that of *Stelton v. Wood 71 L. T. 816*. In that case the broker was instructed to buy 250 Canadianas. He already himself possessed 250 and he bought 800 more, of which he allowed 250 to the principal. Subsequently he sold elsewhere all but 50 of the shares, and later on bought more. Even-

tually, in pursuance of instructions to sell, he sold 250 on behalf of his principal. There was no suggestion made that the market had been rigged, or that the broker had not acted, as he believed, honestly; but it appeared to be a fact that the principal was not made aware of the methods employed by the broker. The principal believed, as he was entitled to believe, that the broker had contracted to purchase for him a specific number of 250 Canadianas, and had subsequently sold them at the market price in accordance with the principal's instructions. But as Collins J. in his judgment stated "The broker did not really carry them over. He entered into a fresh contract, not on behalf of the defendant at all, but he entered into a contract for sale and purchase for which one was responsible but himself, because he entered into it not upon the authority of the defendant but in pursuance of an order given which related to some thing which never existed, and therefore that could give him no authority."

The rule of Equity that an agent is not allowed to make any profit for himself in relation to a transaction put through by him on behalf of his principal, unless the principal expressly agrees to his so doing, is clearly explained in the judgment of Lord Herschell in the case of *Grey v. Ford (1896) A. C. at p. 51*; where he says:—"It is an inflexible rule of a Court of Equity that a person in a fiduciary position is not, unless otherwise expressly provided, entitled to make a profit; he is not allowed to put himself in a position where his interest and duty conflict. It does not appear to me that this rule is, as has been said, founded upon principles of morality. I regard it rather as based on the consideration that, human nature being what it is, there is danger, in such circumstances, of the person holding a fiduciary position being swayed by interest rather than by duty, and thus prejudicing those whom he was bound to protect. It has therefore been deemed expedient to lay down this positive rule. But I am satisfied that it might be departed from in many cases, without any breach of morality, without any wrong being inflicted, and without any consciousness of wrong doing."

(To be continued.)

A STAGE ROMANCE.

Marriage of Mr. Sothorn and Miss Julia Marlowe.

Mr. E. H. Sothorn, the leading American Shakespearean actor, and Miss Julia Marlowe, the equally famous American actress, whose names have been associated on the stage for many years, were secretly married last Thursday at the offices of the Registrar of Marriages for the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" of Aug. 22.

Both have been in London for some little time, but no one knew of their intentions. After the wedding on Thursday morning they left for a honeymoon in Devonshire by motor-car.

Though Mr. Sothorn and Miss Marlowe have for many years been leading figures on the American stage, they are, as a matter of fact, both English.

Mr. Sothorn is a son of the famous actor who created the part of Lord Dunsenry and originated the "Dundreary whist-kern." He was educated at Dunsenbury, Warwickshire, and Marylebone Grammar School, but made his first stage appearance in New York in 1879.

Miss Julia Marlowe was born at Calbeck, eight miles from Keswick, in Cumberland. She went to America as a child of five, and first appeared in front of an audience in 1882.

Mr. Sothorn and Miss Marlowe became associated as co-stars under Mr. Charles Frohman's management in 1904, when she played Juliet to his Romeo at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago.

Mr. Sothorn was formerly married to Miss Virginia Harlow, and Miss Marlowe to the late Mr. Robert Tabor, who was well known in London eight or ten years ago as a romantic actor.

MODERN MOTHER.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The woman who has broadened her intelligence, increased the horizon of both her knowledge and her sympathy, developed her individuality, her judgment and her self-respect, by that most wholesome and profitable of all forms of education—earning her own living and making a success of it—is as much superior to the old-fashioned rule-of-thumb wash-day, ironing day, baking day, "way-grandmother-used-to-do-it" type of housekeeper as the steam engine is to the sturgeon-coach. This is not a mere glittering generality, based upon a *priori* reasoning. Ask any doctor of twenty years' experience in any American-born community or class and he will tell you without hesitation that the best mothers, the best kept and most healthy homes, the best trained and fed and cared-for children, are in families where the mother has either earned her own living as a teacher, a clerk, a shopgirl or intelligent factory operative; or has had the means and the determination specially to develop her intelligence and her individuality by, say, a college course, or some form of private study or occupation, or active work in philanthropic and the more intelligent social movements.

Time and again have I heard a colleague say: "Now that's a family it's a real pleasure to practice medicine in; that mother is almost as good as a trained nurse, because she knows how to use her brain—she is emergency instead of being carried off her feet by her emotions, or stupefied by her feelings." There is no better mother anywhere on earth, and in my private opinion, from a fairly extensive experience on both sides of the Atlantic, none within twenty per cent. as good as the intelligent, self-respecting, independent American mother of to-day.

It is this same fairer and broader view of life and its problems that is largely responsible for that marked change in the attitude of the American mother toward her children, which is so loudly deplored and denounced by melancholy moralists and disciplinarians of all sorts under the term of "spoiling." As a matter of fact, it is the spoiled child who is really fitted for success in life. He knows what he wants and how to get it. He has a high respect for himself and plenty of initiative. It won't do him a particle of harm to butt his head three or four times against the wall of failure in trying to get what he wants. He will strike the balance between what he imagines himself to be and what he really is in the stern school of experience quickly enough. He has the great and indispensable qualifications for success—individuality, initiative, willingness to work for what he wants—and will try to make everything bend to his own wants.

The Basis of Self-Control.
He can't go very far outside of the nursery without discovering first, he must recognize the limits imposed by the strength and desires of others; and then that he must make treaties with them in some way to secure their co-operation in getting what he wants. This is the basis of what we are pleased to term morality and self-control. The only way a child will learn it is by actual experience, either in the family circle, if it be big enough, or on the playground.

Another factor in the success of the American mother is the extent to which she has been enabled, on account of the more wholesome and primitive surroundings of American life, to get rid of that abominable substitute and substitute for maternal duties, the nursemaid. There have been few influences in family life that have done more to lower the moral standards and impair the refinement and coarsen the tastes of the rising generation than the committing of young children, at the most impressionable age of their lives, to the almost exclusive care and companionship of ignorant, stupid and often vulgar and ill-tempered nursemaids, and other feminine fieldhands of that description.

There can be no hiring of substitutes in this war. Every mother should spend at least one-half of her time and every father at least one-quarter of his in the

direct personal care and education of their own children. Striking of this duty is treason to the race and to one's best self. Servants may be kind and devoted, but they're a mighty poor substitute for real fathers and mothers, especially of the more intelligent class. There is a flavour about the child brought up chiefly in the nursery or under the care of servants, no matter how well trained, that is unmistakable. A freeborn and unspoiled child does not like to lie; he quickly learns the trick of fibbing if he has much to do with servants, whose chief protection lies in the slave virtues of submission and deceit. The healthy, unspoiled child is almost absolutely fearless. Leave him much of his time with servants and before he is five years old he is desperately afraid of the dark; his little imagination is stocked full of shapes of terror and of danger—"Things" that will clutch him out of dark corners if he isn't a good boy; of giant cats that will come in through the window and eat him up if he doesn't go to sleep at once when his maid wants to get away for the evening. And before he is ten years old his clean little mind is crammed with all the vulgarity, the coarseness, the indecency and debasing superstition that have been accumulating in the country-side and the stable-yard for the last five hundred years.

The more closely a child can be compelled to associate with his parents, within reasonable limits, the better it is for both—though it will be a little hard on the child sometimes. If you want your child to grow up civilized keep him in the twentieth century while he is growing up; instead of relegating him to the dark ages of the nursery or boarding school and then wondering why he grows up such a young savage!

This greater amount of personal care of our own children will, it is true, require a considerable recasting of our stupid and antiquated hours of business and plan of work; but that is one of its chief advantages. Every working day—from that of the bricklayer to that of the banker—should be so planned as to allow time not merely for proper rest and food but for wholesome recreation and social intercourse, including that with our own children and families. The net result will be, as shown now by the unanimous result of thousands of experiments, that the actual amount of work done in seven or eight hours of labour a day will be twenty to forty per cent. greater than that turned out in ten hours; and its quality will be improved in the same proportion. There is nothing we do quite so stupidly as work.

The success of the American mother to-day is in part due to the fact that she has a greater freedom of choice in selecting the father of her children, and in deciding whether she will keep him or not—if he proves unworthy; and in part to the further fact that she is putting her brains into her business of child bearing, child rearing and home keeping, and training and developing her powers to the highest possible degree for this purpose. The one point in which she could be improved is in regard to the direction toward which her training runs. Most of the higher education of women is a cheap imitation of the higher education of men; and as this is still largely a survival from the Middle Ages, the result is an enormous waste of time and energy upon dead languages, pure mathematics and a strange mummy called "pure literature," with all the life squeezed out of it.

However, our great democratic Middle-West universities are leading the way now to more rational and wholesome standards. And when the American mother is as thoroughly trained in the knowledge of her own wonderful body and that of her child, and their needs—in the knowledge of the chemistry of foods, and of physics and hygiene, of ventilation; and house management—as she is in "literature" and dead languages; and the undying stupidities and formalities of culture; when she knows more of the effects of heredity and environment on the future of herself and her children and grandchildren than she does of the failures and stupidities and blunders of the past, which we

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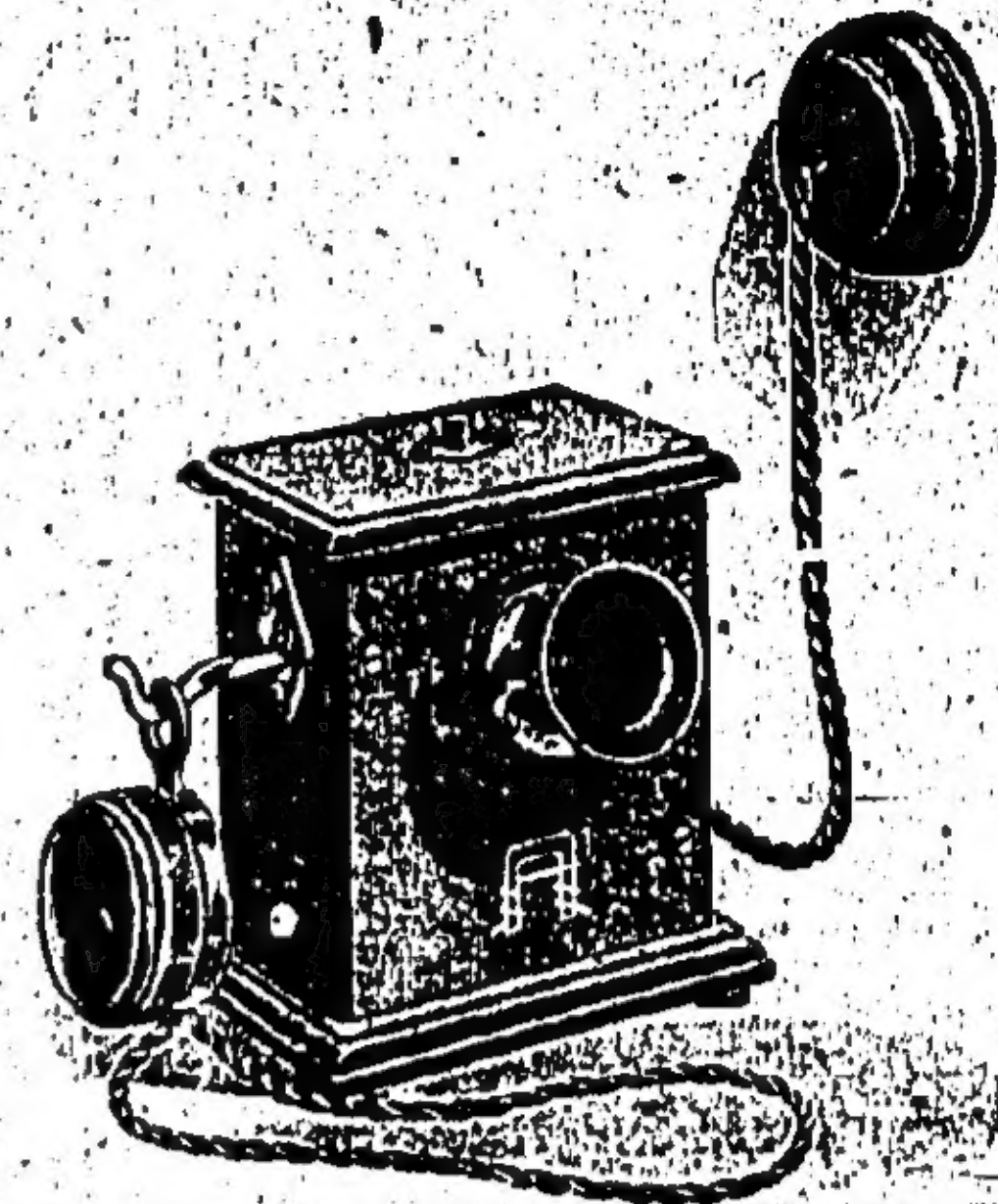
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1911.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Whatever view may be taken of the extraordinary defeat of the Liberal party in Canada, a feeling of sympathy may well be felt for the venerable leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, after occupying the post of Premier for over fifteen years, has now sustained a rebuff almost unparalleled in its severity. Sir Wilfrid attains his seventieth year on November 20 next, and he had announced that, should the Liberal party be defeated, he would retire into private life. It would seem almost certain, therefore, that the picturesque personality that has for so long guided the destinies of the Dominion will disappear from the active public life of Canada, and political life as well as political friend will regret that the closing scenes should have been shadowed by a defeat so disastrous. That apart, however, Sir Wilfrid may well find consolation in the fact that he has served Canada faithfully for forty years, and that his intellectual powers and oratory have won him high estimation throughout the English-speaking world.

Turning from the personal to the party aspect of the new position created by the result of the elections, the more the figures are studied the more remarkable does the change of political opinion in the Dominion appear. In the last Canadian House of Commons the Liberals held a majority of forty-three. The numbers were 132 Liberals and 89 Conservatives. Quebec, which had always been considered the stronghold of the Liberal party, returned fifty-three Liberals and only twelve Conservatives at the previous election. On the present occasion the Conservatives won at least six seats in Quebec and they secured heavy gains in Ontario and the maritime provinces. The representation of Ontario must now be overwhelmingly Conservative, even in the last Parliament, the Conservative members returned for that province numbered fifty-one to the Liberals thirty-five. It is to be remarked that, at the moment of writing at all events, there has not been a difference of opinion between Conservatives and the Nationalist party led by Mr. Bourassa. The point is interesting as Mr. Bourassa is an anti-Navy man while Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Conservatives, is a staunch Imperialist. However, although the new Government may not be an absolutely compact body, this does not qualify the fact that the Liberal party has been disastrously defeated.

Having considered the matter from the personal and the party aspect, that of the principles involved calls for attention. The question of Reciprocity with the United States of America of course over shadowed every other issue. But it is well to bear in mind that the operation of what appears to be a fixed law in politics, popularly defined as "the swing of the pendulum" was due, if not overdue, and also that long enjoyment of office had led to a certain "slackness" that had manifested itself in certain ways that had caused the breath of scandal to sear the character of the Administration. But there is no escape from the conviction that the question of Reciprocity in itself was the main issue, and that upon that one question feeling ran sufficiently high to sweep the Liberal party to ruin. Into the merits or demerits of Reciprocity it is not necessary to enter, and we doubt whether the abstract question of the commercial advantages or disadvantages involved was ever really weighed by the electors. In all probability it was the speech of Mr. "Champ" Clark, in which he, it is presumed with humorous intent, referred to the possibility of annexation, that supplied the Conservatives with a weapon of which they were quick to avail themselves. In spite of President Taft's deliberate reinsurance of and of the fact that no American publicist of consequence had seriously suggested that Reciprocity was a short cut to annexation, the issue became in the opinion of many of the Canadian electors, one in which the preservation of the integrity of the British Empire was vitally concerned. This view taken by Imperialists in Great Britain, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling was stirred to address a personal warning to the people of Canada not to allow commercial considerations to outweigh Imperial. The principle that was involved in Reciprocity was evidently believed by many to be detrimental to the best interests of the Empire, and this belief found its expression in the withdrawal of public countenance from the Ministry responsible for advising the country to adopt that policy. The moral, if one may be drawn, seems to be that the spirit of Imperialism is much stronger in Canada than has been believed. The Conservatives, in any event, have their opportunity and the best wishes may be offered to Mr. Borden and his followers now that they have exchanged the shades of opposition for the sunshine of office.

DAY BY DAY.

Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn.
And he alone is blessed who never was born.

Motoring in Hongkong.

With reference to the leader in our issue of Sept. 21 on motoring in Hongkong, we learn that the police were so impressed with the righteousness of the charge of furious driving brought against the chauffeur in the case mentioned that, notwithstanding the fact that the magistrate refused to convict and discharged the case, they—the police—have taken the matter in hand and suspended the man's licence for three months. The congratulations we withheld from the magistrate, we heartily extend to the police for duty well performed.

The German Mail of the 23rd August was delivered in London, on Sept. 22.

A sale of Crown Land, by auction, will take place at the P.W.D. on Oct. 9, at 3 p.m.

Fire hydrants are to be tested at a number of places in the military sphere between Oct. 9 and 13.

The State of Brunei has now been included in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme.

It is announced in orders that Superintendent Robert M. D. Fox is restored to the establishment, K.O.Y.L.I. from July 31.

Tenders for supply of winter uniform for the crew of the Harbour Office steam launches, boats, etc., will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until noon of Saturday, Sept. 30.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. this morning:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, filling up.

Langkats.

We learn that there was a rise in Langkats in Shanghai this morning.

Railway Returns.

The statement of approximate traffic for last month on the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway published in this week's "Government Gazette" gives the following items:—No. of passengers 21,227; Coaching \$7,105.29; Goods \$552.99; Miscellaneous \$2,168.00; Grand total \$9,826.28.

A New Bill.

In the "Government Gazette," for this week are published the terms of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Railways Ordinance 1900." The Bill renders it possible for General Rules to be made with regard to granting free passes, and also puts restrictions on the carriage of dangerous goods.

Strike in Shanghai.

On September 18 practically the whole of the ship's carpenters in Shanghai went on strike. The increased cost of living owing to the shortage of rice is given as the cause of the trouble. The men, who are mostly Cantonese, demanded that their wages should be increased from seventy-five cents to ninety cents per day. The employers, the foreign ship-building firms, offered an increase of five cents, but this was refused and the men came out on strike.

Rice at Canton.

The price of rice in Canton has gone up considerably. The Canton Prefect suspects that some merchants are cornering the market. He has sought the assistance of the Canton Chamber of Commerce and has also despatched some officials to make investigations. According to a proclamation issued by the Prefect for the information of the rice dealers, any one discovered attempting to corner the stock of rice will be arrested and severely punished.

Shop Manager Robbed.
The manager of a shop at 121, Des Vaux Road, West reports to the Police the loss of a watch and chain valued at \$100.

Opium Possession.
A Chinese was fined \$40 or two months' hard labour this morning at the Magistracy for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of dross opium.

Obituary.
Shanghai papers of Sept. 18, announce the death at the General Hospital on Sept. 10, after a short illness, of Mr. Bathurst Walker of the firm of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones, at the age of thirty-two. Mr. Walker took the keenest interest in sporting and social affairs in Shanghai. He founded the local Oxford and Cambridge Society and was for long Hon. Secretary of the Rowing Club. The news of his death was learned with general and regret.

The Hawke-Olympic Collision.
Apropos of the collision between the cruiser Hawke and the White Star liner Olympic it is interesting to note from comparison what an immense craft the latter boat really is. Merely quoting the tonnage does not convey much to the ordinary reader, but a much better idea can be given by comparing the length of the vessel with some of the world's greatest buildings and memorials. A striking contrast is furnished, for example, by comparing the height of the new Woolworth Building in New York, 750 ft., and the length of the Olympic, 882.1-2 ft. St. Peter's Church, Rome, fades into comparative insignificance when compared with the Olympic, as the height of that building is only 448 ft.

Up A Tree.

On the 20th inst., Capt. Lai of Fatsan, went to Tai-fu village with the troops under his command to arrest a notorious robber. The robber, on hearing of his would-be captors, hid himself in a plantation of mulberry trees and threw a bomb at the searchers. The explosion seriously wounded three of the soldiers, but ultimately the man was captured. He was afterwards taken to Kong Po for trial.

Sanitary Board.

Amongst the orders for the day, for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, is a minute by the President relative to the wholesale poultry shops in Ko-Shing Street.

Robbed His Mother.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks were awarded a native youth this morning for stealing a silk jacket from his mother at Kowloon City. Inspector Mellardy prosecuted.

A Prolonged Absence.

John William Powers, an unemployed seaman, was brought up before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning on a charge of failing to return to the House of Detention after the expiry of a few hours' leave. It appears that the defendant obtained leave from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on August 29 in order to look for work, but failed to report himself since that date. Yesterday, he was found sauntering near the Clock Tower and was arrested by P.C. Marks. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE THROUGH SERVICE.

The railway between Kowloon and Canton will, as we have already announced, be formally opened on Oct. 2. We learn that His Excellency, the Viceroy of Canton will not attend.

The regular service will begin on October 3. The first-class single fare from Kowloon to Canton will be \$5 and the return fare \$7.50. Second class the fares will be \$2.50 single and \$3.75 return, while the third class will be \$1.25 either way, no return ticket being issued in this class.

On the British section of the line, only legal tender will be accepted from persons booking tickets will be issued on the through train from Canton to Hongkong, and will enable the passengers to cross in the Star ferries without extra charge.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

The 28th ordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Company was held this noon at the offices of the company, Mr. H. P. White presiding. Those present included Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. G. C. Mackie, G. H. A. Barton, G. H. Medhurst, T. F. Hough, C. A. Tomes.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, we will take them as read, and we are glad to be able to come before you with accounts, showing a considerable improvement in working out of that of the past 2 years, an improvement which, perhaps is all the more satisfactory, in that it took place during the last 5 months of the year's working, and as you will gather from the report, we have been able to raise the rates of freight which, during recent years, have been on a very unremunerative basis, and as competition in our special trade is now rather less keen it is to be hoped that the improvement manifested will continue, though it is difficult to forecast the effect the general unrest in China will have on the trade of the east.

As regards the present outlook: the Haimun has been chartered for Saigon-Bangkok trade and this charter though not a fat one, should show a fair return, while the other steamers of the company are obtaining good cargoes on the coast, and despite the severe meteorological conditions that have prevailed during the last three months and which have caused untold delay to shipping, earnings for the current quarter are satisfactory.

We trust that the proposed distribution of profits will meet with your approval, for though we pay away nearly all that has been made during the year, the General Managers and Consulting Committee are of opinion that improved prospects and the financial position of the company warrant the suggested appropriation.

Turning to the proposed alteration in the articles of association which you will be asked to sanction at the extraordinary general meeting to be held after this meeting, empowering the general managers to increase the amount underwritten by the company on the steamers, I would point out that the articles limiting the amount on any one steamer to \$25,000 were framed at a time when the dollar was at a very much higher sterling value than at present, and as the amount at credit of the underwriting account is now over \$110,000 it is thought that the company might with advantage carry a larger risk, at any rate, on the higher valued steamers, the premium on which would go to the credit of the underwriting account, instead of into the pockets of the insurance companies.

Claims paid out of the insurance fund during the last 10 years amount to a little over five thousand dollars, and unless there are any serious accidents to the steamers, which we sincerely hope will not happen the account would be benefited by the proposed change in the Articles.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any question that shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of accounts, Mr. Hough seconded and the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. H. Medhurst, seconded by Chun Tung the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. G. C. Mackie and Mr. C. A. Tomes were re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. Low and Potts were re-elected auditors on the proposition of Chairman seconded by Mr. Hough.

The Chairman intimated that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

At the extraordinary meeting which followed the Chairman proposed:—That Art. 18 (3) of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting the sum of \$50,000 for the sum of \$25,000 in line two.

Mr. T. F. Hough seconded and the resolution was declared carried. The Chairman:—A confirmation meeting will be held on a date to be notified.

SPORT.

An Australian Boxer.

Among the passengers by the steamer Changsha, that arrived from Australian ports yesterday was Jack Blackmore, an Australian boxer, who has come up on business, so to speak.

Blackmore's fighting weight is 11 stone, but he is accommodating and is open to receive offers.

For the present he is training with J. Capham at the V.R.C.

Bill Lewis v. Terry Martin.
The following is from the "N. O. Daily News" of Sept. 18:—

The boxing match between Bill Lewis and Terry Martin at Chang Sa-ho's Gardens on Saturday night can only be deemed somewhat unsatisfactory from a spectator's point of view. The grand struggle between giants of the ring, which was so confidently anticipated, was brought to an abrupt conclusion by a foul, and a half hour or one hour's interesting combat, which might reasonably have been expected, dwindled down to exactly twelve minutes, nineteen seconds. There is no fault to be found with the decision of Mr. R. Llewellyn Jones who, indeed, carried through his onerous duty fearlessly and without favour, but it might be suggested in view of the high prices for admission that, in case the *piece de resistance* finishes all too soon, another couple of so-so ability might be available for a bout, thus giving the public a run for their money.

However, to the fight. After three interesting preliminaries, Lewis and Martin entered the ring, both looking the picture of health and trained to an ounce. Martin was 158 pounds and Lewis 143—big odds certainly, but the latter is a master of ring craft.

The first round served to indicate that to select the winner would be a most difficult task. It was fast and interesting, though at times suggestive of wrestling as allowed by the rules governing the encounter. Honours were easy when the second round was entered upon, but at this stage Martin became very aggressive and hurled himself at his opponent. His right jabs to the jaw and subtle drives for the kidneys looked ominous, and whilst Lewis evaded the former his body marked the force of the other blows. Once Lewis got in a terrific upper-cut, which happily for Martin only partially hit the jaw. Kidney punches were the order of the day with Martin in the next two rounds, and Lewis appeared to be feeling their effects. In the fourth round, however, Lewis got in a feverish blow on the jaw, and shortly afterwards he again got in a right upper-cut, which only served to bring a smile to Martin's face. The latter looked as though he could stand any punishment, but to the casual observer Lewis looked as if he would crumple up in the event of Martin getting in a straight right.

Nineteen seconds after the beginning of the fifth round the contest terminated. Martin, driving Lewis to the ropes, darted in and struck a foul blow. Lewis doubled up and Mr. Jones stopped the fight and awarded the verdict to Lewis. Exactly how the blow was delivered below the belt it is somewhat difficult to say, but no one present could suggest that it was other than an accident. Martin has a name for fairness, not only amongst his naval colleagues but in sporting circles throughout this part of the world; and his manly and unquestioning acceptance of the referee's decision together with his immediate apology for his share in an unfortunate accident, will certainly meet with general approval.

SWIMMING SPORTS TRAGEDY.

A Competitor Drowned.

A shocking tragedy occurred shortly after three o'clock this afternoon while the Chinese Recreation Club swimming sports were being held at North Point.

One of the items on the programme was a competition in swimming under water. In this event, among the competitors was Wong Po Shau. He dived in when the word was given, and was not seen again.

A strong current was running and the theory is advanced that the unfortunate youth was carried under a lighter from which the spectators were watching the sports.

Naturally no one anticipated at first that anything was wrong in the fact that the unfortunate swimmer did not come to the surface, for the chance of victory was the greater the longer he was unseen. Three minutes passed and the crowd of Chinese began to show signs of nervousness. Two rowing boats began to search the space between the various craft that marked out the arena, while individual swimmers dived and swam about, hoping to come across the missing man. One of the interpreters at the Police Court pluckily took a rope between his teeth and dived down alongside the lighter, but his effort was of no avail. Thinking perhaps that Wong had been sucked under the lighter the moorings of one end of the vessel was cast loose and the craft allowed to swing with the current.

Something floating on the water raised false hopes in the minds of the agonised spectators and four swimmers put off after it. But it was only a piece of crumpled paper. The search was vigorously prosecuted but to no effect and at the time of writing the body had not been recovered.

Another theory put forward to account for Wong's disappearance is that he may have dived too straight and stunned himself on the bottom. A previous competitor had hit the bottom with his head in the same fixture.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—15th Sunday, 24th September, after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Novello. Psalms: Of the 24th morning. To Deum: Russell, Jones, Cye. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 292, 290 and 230. Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria, V.B.—Psalm 110, verses 1, 2, 7, 15, 16 in unison. Psalm 118, verses 6, 14, 15, 24, 28, 29 in unison. Evensong (4.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Of the 24th evening. Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Stanford in A. Anthem: "O that thou hadst marked." Sullivan. Hymns: 193, 277. Sevenfold Amen, N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, and G. P. 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 29 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon: Morning Service 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. W. W. Rogers. Venite, Ourselves. To Deum, Russell Jones and Cye. Psalms: 116, 117. Canticle. Jubilate. Hymns: 278, 291, 215. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. H. O. Spink. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Psalm: 119. Fitzherbert. Nares. Rimbault. Hallel. Hymns: 280, 595, 365. Afternoon Sunday School: at 3 p.m. Will be held in the Boys' Scouts Headquarters on the Church grounds.

Garrison Divine Service: Church of England, Cathedral, 11.00 a.m. Detention Bk. Detention Bk. 11.30 p.m. Stonecutters Barracks, 11.00 a.m. Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 9.00 p.m. Lyman Barracks, Under Orders. Kowloon St. Andrew's Ch. 11.00 a.m. Mount Austin Barracks, Under Orders. Sanitation Barracks, Under Orders. Baptist Congregationalist. Presbyterian Union Church, 11.00 a.m. Wesleyan Church, 10.05 a.m. Mount Austin, 9.05 a.m. Roman Catholic: St. Joseph's Church, 10.00 a.m. Kowloon Flower Church, 9.00 a.m.

GYMKHANA NOTES.

Next Saturday's Meeting.

An examination of an advance copy of the programme for the fifth meeting of the Gymkhana Club this season reveals two outstanding features as compared with last month's meeting, viz., better quality and poorer quantity. Mr. C. G. Mackie and Capt. Hughes have as usual carried out their thankless duties of handicappers with decidedly happy results, so that owners are altogether satisfied. The arrangement will therefore have the effect of bringing out a field of all entrants in almost every one of the five races listed.

We welcome back the appearance of both Merry Scott and Mombassa. Both were under the weather last month, but have been entered for the principal events next week. Tralee and Trivint will also re-appear and a new griffin will take the field in

Lynnington. Lachine, who displayed such splendid form last meeting, was reported off colour recently, but is gradually picking up and I shall not be surprised if he gets into fine fettle again before Saturday. This is to be hoped for his popular owner's sake, no less than for the sporting public.

Among the jockeys I have heard that there are going to be some slight changes again. Mr. David will ride Arcadian Chief. Oil King will be piloted by Mr. G. W. Gegg who may be seen in the saddle on good old Korry for the first race of the afternoon. Mr. R. F. O. Master will ride for Mr. M. H. Logan in the once round race and will endeavour to carry the white with scarlet sash to victory on Lachine in the second race. Favourite will be ridden by Mr. Jervis. Mr. Monk is training Bushwood Bay, and judging by past results he should race well in the mile and a quarter handicap in spite of his weight (160 lbs.). The old winner Mombassa will carry his new owner (Mr. H. A. Seth) in the pigskin for the same race.

Trivint and Merry Scott are galloping in the evening in spite of early morning as their jockeys cannot manage to be with the "Early Birds".

Bushwood Bay (Mr. Monk) did the best gallop this morning; his one mile in 2.19, last quarter 32, was an excellent performance.

Other times were:—Arcadian Chief (Boy), 1 mile, 2.32; last quarter 31.2.5.

Lachine (Boy), 1.2 mile, 1.6; last quarter 32.

Kerry (Mr. Gegg), 1.4 mile, 3.09; last quarter 33.

Rejected (Boy), 3.4 mile, 1.48; last quarter 34.

Tralee (Boy), 3.4 mile, 1.49; last quarter 34.

Alority (Mr. Gegg), 1.1.4 mile, 3.14; last quarter 32.

Chibby (Mr. Lewis), 3.4 mile, 1.50; last quarter 33.

Greyhock, 3.4 mile, 1.47; last quarter 33.

Urgent, 3.4 mile, 1.49; last 1.4.34.

Mombassa, 1.1.2 mile, 4.34; last quarter 36.

RIDING BOY.

THE MACAO DELIMITATION QUESTION.

THE VICEROY'S OPINION.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, September 22.

It is reported that H.E. the

Canton Viceroy has telegraphed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

giving it as his opinion that, as the

Macao government has not yet stopped dredging the harbour,

the Portuguese Minister at Peking should be asked to instruct the

authorities at Macao to cease the work.

According to one report H.E. the

Viceroy has requested the

Macao government to order the

dragger back to Hongkong, as its

presence in Macao may cause

considerable ill-feeling among the

Chinese and lead to international

complications.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

Yesterday's Results.

The second day of the V.R.C. Sports provided more interest than did even the first, for some of the events were very closely contested. In the 220 yards race for the Championship of the Colony, for once in a way Logan did not set the pace straight away, for Claxton did that, though the superior generalship of "Tommy" gave him the coveted honour. For four lengths Claxton and Logan kept well together, but at this stage the latter forged ahead and won. In the heats for the two lengths handicap there was nothing remarkable save that Witcheil and Lammert in the second heat had a tough tussle. Witcheil managed to finish just ahead.

Throwing the polo ball is not so easy as it would appear at first glance, but some of the competitors were able to put the sphere a very good distance. Tata looked like winning on the second throw, out of the allotted three, but in the last attempt Lammert sent the ball 64 feet beating Tata by 3 1-2 feet.

In the running header from the springboard J. M. A. Remedios secured a popular verdict with M. A. R. Souza second. Logan made very good distances but did not dive so well as the winner.

The final of the four length handicap was won by F. L. de la Roza, in 11 1-5 secs.

The programme was completed by a scratch polo match between Whites and Blues. At first the Blues seemed to have the best of matters Ellis hoteling the first point for them. But the Whites soon set to and replied with three goals running out winners by 3 to 1.

The results are as follow:—Two Lengths Handicap:—Heat, F. L. de la Roza, 6, 31 4-5 sec; heat 2, R. C. Witcheil, 5, 30 4-5 sec; heat 3, A. J. V. Ribeiro, 5, 33 2-5 sec; heat 4, G. W. Sewell, 5, 10, 35 2-5 sec.

220 yards Championship of the Colony:—T. Logan, 1; A. A. Claxton, 2. Time 2 min 47 2-5 sec.

Throwing the Polo Ball:—Lammert 64 feet 1; Tata, 61 1-2 feet; 2.

Running Header from the Spring Board:—J. M. A. Remedios, 2; M. A. R. Souza.

Final Four Lengths Handicap:—F. L. de la Roza 1; G. Witcheil, 2. Time 11 1-5 secs.

Today's items conclude the programme which begins at 4 p.m. and includes all the more interesting items. This will be followed by a smoking concert in the V.R.C. gymnasium.

The programme of the smoking concert will be:—Orchestra selection Societade Philharmonica; Song "Thy Sentinel and an I"; Mr. Maxfield; Comic Song "Our Amorous Club"; Mr. West; Animated Picture Mr. Lemaire; Comic Song "Bonnie Heilan Mary"; Frank Soutar; Song "A Sergeant of the Line"; Mr. L. E. Lammert; Comic Song "I need the morning air"; Mr. M. D. Silas; Cornet Solo British Grenadiers; Mr. C. Elliot; Animated Picture Mr. Lemaire; Orchestra "Selection"; Societade Philharmonica; Part 2—Orchestra Selection, Societade Philharmonica; Animated Picture Mr. Lemaire; Song "The Rebel"; Mr. A. A. Claxton; Comic Song "She is Mr. Daisy"; Frank Soutar; Cornet Solo "Under the Doodar"; Mr. C. Elliot; Song "Asleep in the Deep"; Mr. Maxfield; Comic Song "I can't reach that top note"; Mr. West; Piccolo Solo "Zulu Wedding"; Mr. C. D. Silas; Comic Song "Captain Willie Brown"; Mr. M. D. Silas; Animated Picture Mr. Lemaire; Orchestra Selection Societade Philharmonica.

Other times were:—Arcadian Chief (Boy), 1 mile, 2.32; last quarter 31.2.5.

Lachine (Boy), 1.2 mile, 1.6; last quarter 32.

Kerry (Mr. Gegg), 1.4 mile, 3.09; last quarter 33.

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Mombassa, 1.1.2 mile, 4.34; last quarter 36.

FIERCE LADY EDITOR.

Proposes a Duel.

Mlle. Arria Ly is a militant feminist and editor of a fiery sheet at Toulouse which preaches the social and political emancipation of women, says a Paris telegram of August 28. Mlle. Ly wields a trenchant pen and is a woman of decided opinions.

A recent editorial of hers brought her into sharp epistolary conflict with the local newspaper, which happens to be edited by a mere man named Louis Cazale. This latter happened in the course of his reply to the strictures of the lady editor to pen something which she deemed derogatory to her honour.

Having relieved her injured feelings by abusing him by means of editorial ink, she now threatens for his blood. Mlle. Ly has, in fact, sent a cartel to M. Cazale demanding reparation by a recourse to arms, pistols preferred.

The challenge was conveyed by two of the lady editor's assistants, Mlle. Anna Land and Mlle. Maria Puginot, (anonymous name!) who invaded M. Cazale's office wearing hobble skirts and picture hats.

Their principal had entrusted them with a letter for M. Cazale, which reads as follows:—

In principle I am opposed to duelling, but on this occasion I am compelled to have recourse to it, because in these days it is still the only means of satisfactorily settling questions of honour. I have therefore sent my seconds to demand reparation by arms, and I hope that this, the first shot to be exchanged for the cause of outraged feminism, will not be without result.

When the editor had recovered somewhat from his astonishment, he pointed out that under the code of honour he, as the challenged party, had the right of choice of weapons.

He therefore gravely informed the lady's seconds that he was prepared to fight her with fountain pens in their respective editorial offices, or, if that was not acceptable, with hat pins, at a distance of five paces.

Mlle. Ly, in whose veins flows the hot blood of the Midi, has become more angry still. She has thought a horse whip, and vows that she will use it on her rival if he persists in ridiculing her invitation to a meeting with pistols.

WHY THE EAST CALLS.

(By Zi in the Philippines Monthly.)

Samuel Washington T. Booker and Johnson Rastus P. Oliver have their nipa-thatched habitations in the district that fringes the fringed edges of the fashionable suburbs of Malate and Ermita. Meeting one evening recently while homeward bound the following conversation ensued:

"Hallo, Ras!"

"Lo, Sam!"

"Ah understands you 'sa-gwine house on nex' boat, Sam?"

"Who done tol' ye dat dar lie, Ras?"

"Ah dunno, Ah's just done heard it."

"Now, look-a hyre, Ras, Ah's gwine to do nofing ob de kind; Ah's gwine to stay right in dis hyre 'Germ of the Orient' as de papers calls it. Ah likes it hyre first rate an' Ah has a good time. When Ah gets home ob an evening Ah flops into mah easy chair, lights one ob dem dar fine Manila cig'ars, calls de boy an' says: 'Muechacho, take off mah zapatos, an' he takes 'em off. Pooty soon Ah gets to feelin' a kind ob dryan' Ah says: 'Muechacho, bring me a glass ob ice-agua, savvy?' an' he brings it pronto. Coming on dusk an' de skeeters getting bad, Ah calls mah boy an' says: 'Muechacho, keep dem pesky critters ob mosquitos off'n ob mah face,' an' he takes a fan an' fans me 'till Ah gets quite drowsy an' wants to go to bed, an' Ah says: 'Muechacho, fix up mah khama, savvy?' An' he chases all de skeeters out ob de mosquitos an' tucks de ends under on neath dat dar fing dey calls 'Potato' (petate) in Spanish an' says: 'Mabute, senor.' Den Ah crawls in, takes a good yawn an' says: 'Muechacho, now close mah eyes for me.'

"An' you link Ah's a-gwine back to dem dar United States ob America? Whether talking about you loco niggah? Weal, a long Ras!"

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

"Adios, Sam."

THE WEEKLY QUARREL.

An Amusing Expedient of Two Young Married People.

Not long ago I stayed a night with my friends George and Hilda Brown, whom I had not seen since their marriage twelve months previously.

Naturally I expected to meet in George and Hilda a tinge of that peculiar shyness which one observes in people who are very much in love; a certain subtle "strain" and self-consciousness; and, at the same time, a visible happiness. The house of a recently-married couple is charged with electricity, it does not in the least resemble the house which has been long-established and become humdrum. Often even after many months this electrical quality is almost unabated.

But at the Browns there seemed to be a commonly little electricity. Not that their home was dull and somnolent. It was particularly lively. But it wasn't—somehow—like the home of the newly married. George and Hilda themselves seemed very happy together, but not an atom self-conscious about it; nor had they that surreptitious and "fond" way of exchanging glances which is so amusingly noticeable with the normal bride and bridegroom.

One reflected that they had very quickly "shaken down" into matrimony.

What Sounded Like a Quarrel.

In the evening a queer contraband took place. I retired early to my room to do some writing and, leaving my window open, was an unintentional eaves-dropper at what sounded disagreeably like a domestic dispute between my host and hostess.

"They were in the verandah below my room and I could not hear what they said, but the snatches of voluble talk that drifted up to me made me uncomfortable. Hilda and George were quarrelling. I shut the window and meditated pessimistically on the evanescent nature of the affections. A sordid tiff, after only a year of marriage! And I had thought them particularly happy!"

Next day I felt ill at ease when I went downstairs and met George and Hilda. Their gaiety—for they were exceedingly gay—jagged upon me. "What hypocrites modern married folk must be," I mused, "if they can carry on such frivolous breakfast-table banter after having fought like cats not twelve hours before."

In the midst of her chatter Hilda paused and stared at me hard. "You're glum this morning!" she cried. "I believe I know the reason. You overheard our committee-meeting last night. It was stupid of us to forget that we were audible; but the spare bedroom is so rarely occupied—what a disgraceful pair you must have thought us!"

"Your committee meeting?" I queried faintly. To describe that altercation as a committee meeting seemed a trifle audacious.

"We've dubbed it our committee meeting," explained George, laughing, "and we keep one evening of the week free for it—Thursday evening. Every Thursday we hold a free discussion of things—"

"What sort of things?" I asked.

"Every sort of things. You'll only understand when you marry what lots of questions every couple have to thrash out for their satisfaction. You see, neither of us is allowed to make a complaint except on Thursday evenings. Then we may each let fly at each other the accumulated vexations of the week."

The Fault-Finding Committee Meeting.

"We both have pretty high tempers, Hilda and I; but that Thursday evening is a safety-valve. We can make as much of a rumpus as we choose, and it is an understood rule that 'nasty' things said during the committee meeting do not count. They're, so to speak, said in a Pickwickian sense."

"You see—" Hilda took up the tale—"we are able to argue or even wrangle over matters which we hadn't the pluck to mention before—either they are too trifling or too frightfully important. I can tell George that he is beginning to allow himself to fiddle with his knife and fork

between the courses in an irritating way; well, if I scolded him for that at table the whole meal would be ruined by silly recriminations.

"We are frank with each other on Thursdays, and it is a luxury."

We confess our worries, too, and get sympathy as well as criticism. I told George about the servants' misdeeds. Suppose I told him these woes day by day, as they occur, I should take about nothing else; and he would end by being absolutely bored."

"And I tell Hilda of my business worries," added George, "so she knows quite a lot about my office affairs—whereas most wives are completely vague as to what their husbands do in town. If I vented my business annoyances on Hilda each evening when I came home every dinner-time would be miserable. I heard them up for Thursdays."

"But it's not all sympathy-seeking at our committee," smiled Hilda. "Every kind of fault-finding is permitted on this one evening of the week. We give each other fearful wiggings. We are able to be rude to each other to a degree which no ordinary married couple dare venture on."

A Frank Discussion.

"George not only abuses the cooking, he complains also about my appearance, or about how I make myself pleasant to our men friends—you'd never believe how it relieves George's feelings to fire off a kind of volcanic outburst of typical, common-place jealousy!—and about how I dress, and the rate at which I spend his money, and the way I pronounce words which he considers should be pronounced differently."

"By the by, why is 'wrong' pronunciation so exasperating?"

"And in the end we wind up with a sensation of delicious lightness, as though a burden had been lifted. We breathe more freely. We initiate all sorts of little reforms. We forgive all sorts of blemishes. We start a new week with a clean slate."

I looked at George and I looked at Hilda, and I saw the explanation of their serenity, their jollity, and the pleasant absence of that odd electrical tension so common in the dwellings of young married people. Those Thursday committee meetings had done it, with their frank discussions and frank squabbles. The consequence of those outspoken debates was that George and Hilda had got to know each other extraordinarily intimately.

They concealed nothing of their characters from each other—neither the mean and petty nor the generous and considerate. If they realised each other's failings they must also have had some wonderful glimpses of each other's trials and splendid patience.

Perfectly Candid.

"What does the ordinary young married man know of his wife's housekeeping cares? the domestic service problem, the tradesman's difficulty, the petty anxieties on callers' afternoons? Nothing! What does she guess of his City battles and defeats? Nothing! How can she divine that this or that unnoticed mannerism of hers is beginning to get on his nerves; and how does he know that his own chivalry and politeness are degenerating as the courtship and honeymoon era becomes more and more distant in the past?"

"These are not points that can be raised at every meal; they are too delicate or too thorny. Besides, such couples soon begin to grow afraid of each other; they take refuge in silence, for fear of giving offence."

Now the husband and wife who fear to offend each other are not likely to have much candid conversation. Here, then, comes in the claim of the one-evening-a-week "committee," devoted to an illuminating honesty of speech, to confessions, admissions, complaints and safeguarded by the inviolable rule that no word uttered during its course may be permitted to rankle after the meeting is closed and the week's truce of peace has been recommenced.

Of course, as George told me when we were alone, you have to be careful not to say anything that will rankle, but it is not so very difficult when you set out to quarrel in cold blood.—W. M. in the "Daily Mail."

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

Today's Advertisements

CONCERT.

THE ANNUAL GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1911, at 8.15 p.m. Tickets, \$1 each, can be obtained from Messrs. The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., at the Pavilion or from the Secretary, Hongkong, 23rd Sept., 1911. [1396]

NOTICE.

On and after 1st October, 1911, the subscription for monthly subscribers staying every day will be reduced to \$3.00 per month and for subscribers who shave every other day to \$2.50 per month. THE PARIS TOILET CO., LTD., No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23rd Sept., 1911. [1397]

HONGKONG WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home, with photograph of Mountain Lodge. This week's Contents:—

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PERFECTION WHISKY

IS ALWAYS

PERFECTION IN ITSELF

AND

"Worth Having"

THE BEST "SCOTCH"

Perfection WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS, H. Price Co., Ltd., 12 Queen's Rd. Cl.

PROPRIETORS, D. & J. McCALLUM, EDINBURGH.

PERFECT IN MELLOWNESS PERFECT IN BOUQUET
PERFECT IN PURITY
AND
A PERFECT DRINK WITH TANSAN

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE"

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"MONTEAGLE".....Sat., Oct. 14.	"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Fri., Oct. 20.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., Nov. 4.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Dec. 1.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., Dec. 2.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Dec. 29.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services; European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (beyond Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43 Via New York.....£45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & SWATOW HANGSANG	.....	Tuesday, 26th Sept., Noon.
TIENSIN, TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	CLIPSHING	.....Tuesday, 26th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	.....Wed., 27th Sept., Noon.
SANDAKAN	CHUNSHANG	.....Wed., 27th Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	.....Thursday, 28th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	.....Friday, 29th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	.....Saturday, 30th Sept., 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, SAMA-RANG & SOURABAYA	FAUSANG	.....Tuesday, 3rd Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	.....Thursday, 5th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fousang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"KUMERIO".....	G. B. McGill	11,000	October 10th.
"LUOERIO".....	J. Mathie	11,000	October 26th.
"HEROULES".....	R. Wilhelmsen	7,000	November 10th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 20th August, 1911.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIO".....8,000 tons.....To be despatched end Dec. S.S. "KATANGA".....8,600.....To follow and regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sumner, Tons 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 MISHAMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE....	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA....	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon. TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,990	FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,990	FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA....	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 27th Sept., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE....	WAKABA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO....	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Tomazaki, T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 3rd October.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular service (once in every 13 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Batavia.

The first steamer to sail from Hongkong: "JINSEN MARU".....Tons 8,782...Capt. Machida...On Sept 26th.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
CHUNKIANG	"YOHOW"	24th Sept., Daylight
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS....	"CHANGSHA"	26th " 10 A.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU....	"TEAN"	26th " 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN....	"KUEICHO"	28th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	28th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	30th " Midnight
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU....	"KAIFONG"	3rd Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MATELA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation and electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Lianan, Chienan) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pk. at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

"Dayara".....6th Oct.

"Arcadia".....18th Oct.

"Slavonia".....3rd Nov.

"Scandia".....16th Nov.

"Spezia".....2nd Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1911.

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